Vol. II. Numb. 35.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From Friday July 22d. to Wedneſday July 27th. 1709.

N. B. AT the Requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies, we ſhall inſert in our *Monthly Papers* and *Quarterly Books* for the future, ſome Lines ſet to Muſick, compos'd by the beſt Maſters, the words and Muſick new every time, to give a more pleaſing variety; being encourag'd to this expence by the great numbers of Subſcribers continually coming in. We muſt be excus'd from diſpoſing of the *Monthly Papers* with the Muſick to any, but thoſe who Subſcribe for the *Weekly*.

Q. How long did the Miraculous Operations of the Bleſſed Spirit remain in the Primitive Church?

A. They continued in part to the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, who, as he was the ſecond, if not the firſt Chriſtian Emperor (for whether *Philip* were a Chriſtian, is Diſputed by Modern Criticks, who produce a no inconſiderable occurrence, which might lead thoſe of the Ancients, who affirm it, into a Miſtake) ſo in the 14th Year of the 4th Century he ſettled Chriſtianity upon the Happy Eſtabliſhment of Human Laws. And therefore the *Means* remain'd, till the *Intention* was Accompliſh'd; the Scaffolding continued, till the Building was compleated; continued to thoſe Triumphant times, when the *Roman* Eagles ſubmitted to the Croſs of Chriſt, and that Ancient Propheſy concerning the Flouriſhing of the Chriſtian Church was gloriouſly fullfill'd; *Thus ſaith the Lord God, behold, I will lift up mine hand to the Gentiles, and ſet up my Standard to the people; and they ſhall bring thy Sons in their Arms, and thy Daughters ſhall be carried upon their Shoulders. And Kings ſhall be thy Nurſing-Fathers, and their Queens thy Nurſing-Mothers.*

But as it is uſual for Scaffolding Gradually to Decreaſe, as the Building, to which it is ſerviceable, advances to Completion, ſo the Miraculous Endowments of the Spirit Gradually Diminiſh'd, as the Church of Chriſt made approaches to a Perfect Fabrick. Hence it is, that we meet with ſo much more of theſe at the beginning of the third than at the Commencement of the 4th Century. For ſo Early as the former Period Chriſtianity had ſo far Diffus'd it's Extenſive Influence, that, according to *Tertullian*, had it's numerous Profeſſors retir'd to Diſtant Countreys, the Roman Empire wou'd immediately have become a Deſert Wilderneſs.

That the Gifts of Propheſy and Tongues continued thoughout the ſecond Century, however more ſparingly beſtow'd than in the Apoſtolical Age, we learn from the ſeveral Teſtimonies of the Church of *Smyrna*, *Juſtin Martyr*, *Irenæus*, and *Tertullian*. The laſt nam'd Author but one aſſures us, that He himſelf was an Ear-witneſs to many of the Brethren, who Propheſied, ſpake all Languages, and diſcover'd the thoughts and intents of the Heart.

That the Miraculous, the Stupendious Power of Raiſing the Dead, of Commanding, as it were, the Soul to Re-enter a Deſerted Body, to Re-viſit it's old Companion; that this Aſtoniſhing Power was not withdrawn from the Chriſtian Church in the ſecond Century, the foremention'd *Irenæus* teſtifies. For even ſtill, ſays he, Dead Perſons have been rais'd to Life, and have continued ſeveral Years among us. And this Wonderful Miracle was perform'd by no other Methods than thoſe prevailing ones of Prayer and Faſting.

The Salutary Gift of Healing, a Gift ſo Worthy of that Gracious God, who, as the Pſalmiſt Expreſſes it, *Is Good, and doth Good*; this Excellent, this Uſeful Gift was very frequently exerted, to the benefit of even the Heathen World, thro' almoſt the three firſt Ages of the Church. And of this *Origen* takes frequent notice in his admirable Defence of the Chriſtian Cauſe againſt the Malicious Attacks of *Celſus*, that Epicurean, but ſubtle and learn'd Philoſopher. And of this *Tertullian* gives us an Eminent Inſtance in the Perſon of *Proculus Torpacio*, Steward to *Euodus*, who was Governor to the Son, of *Severus* the Emperor. For this *Proculus* Anointed *Severus*, while affl cted with a fit of Sickneſs; Anointed him in compliance with the Apoſtolical Injunction, and reſtor'd him to his former Health. For which the Emperor out of a Senſe of Gratitude, not only retain'd the Perſon, that had miraculouſly Heal'd him, in his Palace, but was alſo very favorable to the Chriſtians in general.

As our bleſſed Lord Deſcended from Above to Deſtroy the Works of the Devil, to Bind that Strong Man, to Dethrone the Works of Darkneſs,

ſo agreeable to ſo glorious a Deſign the Power of expelling Devils out of the Bodies of Men remain'd the longeſt of any in the Chriſtian Church. And as all the Ancient Apologiſts triumph in this ſurprizing Power (a Power exercis'd by the very meaneſt Chriſtians) and appeal to the very Heathens themſelves in Teſtimony of it, ſo *Euſebius* and *Lactantius* aſſure us, that even in Their times *Devils were Subject to* the Chriſtians. But no one manages this admirable Argument, in defence of the Chriſtian Faith, with a better Grace, with a more forcible Energy, than the Excellent St. *Cyprian* Biſhop of *Carthage*, in his noble Remonſtrance to *Demetrianus*, the Roman Governor, and a Perſecutor of the Harmleſs, the Inoffenſive Chriſtians.

Q. *What is a Comet?*

A. As the ancient Philoſophers differ'd in their Opinions concerning the nature of Comets, ſo *Ariſtotle* propoſes His Opinion among the reſt, and affirms, that Comets are Hot and Dry Exhalations, ſet on fire in the Atmoſphere of the Earth. But as this palpably contradicts the Free courſes of Comets, ſo no account can be given, why, if they are inflam'd Exhalations, they ſhou'd be ſeen ſo long a time, as they often are, namely, ſeveral Months together.

The beſt Modern Aſtronomers believe them to be a ſort of Planets, however, in ſeveral things they may differ from the ſeven Planets. But they Agree with them in Riſing and Setting; and as the Planets are ſometimes Retrograde, at other times either Swifter or Slower according as the Motion of the Earth is either Agreable or Contrary to Their Motion, ſo it is with Comets. Their Tails are concluded to be compos'd of Vapors Exhal'd from their own Bodies.

Q. *Pray excuſe my boldneſs, and pleaſe to tell me, how* Crickets *make the Great Noiſe they do?*

A. A Modern and learned Author has been of Opinion, that the noiſy ſinging of *Crickets* proceeded from a Pipe in their Belly; but he is contradicted in that by another Modern and Curious Anatomiſt, who ſays, that Pipe ſerves only for the paſſage of Excrements, and aſcribes that noiſe to a very dry Membrane or thin Skin folded up like a Fan and faſtned under the Wing to a very long Tendon, as it may be found by tryal in a dead *Cricket*, by any one who knows how to draw that Tendon with dexterity. Here it will not be amiſs to obſerve from the ſame Author that the *Africans* are ſo extreamly pleas'd with the Muſick of thoſe *Crickets*, that they lull themſelves aſleep with it, and keep abundance of them in pretty genteel Caſes, paying a very conſiderable Price for them, eſpecially at *Fez* the moſt poliſh'd City of all *Africa*.

Q. *Who was* Zoroaſter?

A. There were two of the Ancients call'd by that name, a *Chaldean* and a *Perſian*. The one is reputed to have been the Author of the *Chaldean* Philoſophy, the other of the *Perſian* Philoſophy. But the Particulars reported of them both are too fabulous to be depended on.

Q. *Whether the* Roman *Youth* (*namely, of the better ſort*) *were not generally brought up to plead at the Bar?*

A. No wonder that they were (during the time of the Republick) ſince They, who cou'd Plead beſt, bid the faireſt for Preferment. The ableſt Orators had a wonderful influence upon the people, at whoſe Diſpoſal were all Employments, whether Civil or Military. The two *Gracchi*, *Tiberius* and *Caius*, abundantly verify, how powerfully Rhetoric prevail'd upon the *Romans*, ſince by their perſuaſive Eloquence they rais'd ſuch Commotions in the Common-wealth. Since He, who cou'd handſomely defend his Client, gain'd him to his Party, this muſt be admitted as one reaſon, why the Ableſt Pleaders, who never wanted for Clients, ſeldom fail'd to obtain, whatever Advancement they ſtood Candidates for. And thus the Orators had a threefold advantage with reſpect to their Promotion in in the State; the Protection of their Clients; the Delight, which the common people took in hearing Eloquent Speeches; and the irreſiſtible force of their Harangues, by which they cou'd Carry almoſt what they pleas'd. As thoſe of *Prætor* and *Conſul* were the Principal Employments, ſo thoſe Offices Neceſſarily requir'd the Qualifications of an Orator. And as it was the office of the Tribunes of the People to Protect the Commons from the Inſults of the Nobility, ſo They cou'd be no ways qualified to Diſcharge their Office, who were not Converſant in the Exerciſe of the Bar. Nay, thoſe Youths, who were intended for the Army, tho' the Gown and the Sword ſeem ſo widely different, cou'd not reaſonably expect an Honourable Poſt, till they had Previouſly obtain'd a competent reputation in the *Forum*. And therefore it is obſerv'd, that there was ſeldom any Perſon Eminent in Arms, but what was alſo an able Barreſter. *Julius Cæſar* himſelf, that Victorious General, had ſcarcely a Superior at the Bar, excepting *Cicero*. Excepting that *Cicero*, who ow'd it Principally to his Uncommon Eloquence, that he paſs'd thro' all the Conſiderable Employments of the State with ſuch wonderful applauſe. *Pompey* the Great, tho' he declin'd Pleading during the Intermiſſions of War, after he had made a figure in the World, yet he ow'd his firſt Riſe to the common Method. And the Excellent Defence, which he made for himſelf, under an Accuſation, while as yet but a Beardleſs Boy, pav'd the way to his after Greatneſs. And tho' he obtain'd not the Command of the Army, in the Mithridatic War, by his Own, he yet obtain'd it by Another's Eloquence.

We cannot therefore wonder, that as ſoon as Children were fit for a Grammar School, it was their Principal buſineſs to learn how to ſpeak well. And to inſpire them with an Inclination for the Bar, they were commanded to repeat the Twelve Tables, which contain'd the *Roman* Laws. And that the Exercile of the *Forum* might afterwards be look'd upon as their Diverſion as well as Buſineſs, it was a common Play among them to Plead Cauſes before choſen Judges of their own Companions, to Accuſe one another, and Commit the Guilty. As there were Profeſſors of *Rhetoric*, ſo the *Roman* Youths were oblig'd to give a conſtant attendance on the Publick Lectures. At 17 years of age they made a ſolemn entrance on the ſtudy of Pleading, and choſe for their Pattern ſome famous Orator of *Greece*, ſuch as *Demoſthenes*, *Æſchines*, &c. according as their Genius led them.

POEMS.

Q. *INgenious Sirs, who are for Wiſdom fam'd,*
My Baſhful Muſe is much, ah! much aſham'd
T' appear before ſuch Wiſe, ſuch Learned Bards,
(For They, who do, muſt ſtrictly keep their Guard)
But ſhe's reſolv'd at laſt to take good heart,
And will the Secret of her Mind impart.
The Doubt is this, if Sirs, you deem, or no,
Departed Souls can tell, what We below
Are Acting in th' Affairs, they left behind,
Pray, ſolve me this, and I will ſay 'tis Kind.

Pray give ſome Reaſons of your Opinion, whatever it be.

A. God

A. God thought not fit this Secret to diſcloſe,
When the bright *Sun of Righteouſneſs* Aroſe.
Does He ſuch wondrous Truths vouchſafe to Shew,
And We demand ſtill further Truths to Know?
This Soars above the moſt Sagacious Wit:
Ah! Be not Wiſe Beyond the Sacred Writ.
What Saints in Heav'n Perceive of Mortals Care,
Thou can'ſt not Know, till thou thy ſelf are There.
The Devotees of *Rome* addreſs in vain
Departed Souls to eaſe them of their Pain:
To Cure their Ills, their Comforts to Renew,
Perhaps Conceal'd from Their Contracted View.
Let Us, more Wiſe, addreſs th' Almighty's Throne,
Nor Ills, nor Comforts are to Him Unknown.

Q. *In* Zant *and* Gaſconie *a trick is done,*
To make Men Impotent in Honey-Moon,
Call'd Tying of the Point, *Civilians own*
The Fact unto their Learned Authors known;
But how accompliſh'd Phœbus *muſt reveal,*
For not Juſtinian's *learned ſelf does tell.*

A. A former Bard in ſuch like Notes complain'd,
But *Phœbus* never finds himſelf reſtrain'd;
Thence has no Faith in *Charms*, and as for Art
By Drugs, He knows their Forces to ſubvert;
And tho' freſh Proofs have urg'd him to explore,
What *He* thought worthleſs of regard before,
Yet *He* the *Secret* thinks not fit to teach,
Leſt to our *Queriſt's Spouſe* it chance to reach,
But if ſhe has already play'd the Prank,
For's Comfort, it extends, but *Quo ad hanc.*

Q. *Since Fam'd* Des Cartes *and Sir* Thomas
As great Philoſophers as all before, (Moore,
Diſputed long, that they themſelves might ſeem,
To others and themſelves Awake, *yet* Dream;
And ſince from Pens and Tongues there now appears,
Enough to turn our Brains and glut our Ears,
Beſtow, kind Sirs, what Rules you'd have us keep,
To know when our Informers Wake, *or* Sleep.

A. When *Fancy* does Uſurp on Reaſon's Throne,
Ideas are in *wild confuſion* ſhow'n;
But when *Awake* they *Regular* appear,
And ſtrike our Thoughts, as Muſick ſtrikes the Ear.
'Tis true, awake, a Chaos takes our Eyes,
Of Fools and Mad-men, but They then ſurpriſe,
Whereas Aſleep, we with Contentment ſee,
A * *Regular Irregularity.*

* Regular, *becauſe it appears not otherwiſe then,*
tho' all is Irregularity.

Q. *I'm in Love, Sir* Apollo.
But that you will ſay,
Is not very ſtrange
At this time of Day.

For twenty five Suns
Have finiſh'd their Courſe,
'Tis time then to think
Of for Better, for Worſe.

But I've got a Miſtreſs,
Wou'd make a Man mad;
Cou'd I gueſs what ſhe means,
I'd be Heartily glad,

For ſhe Loves at a Diſtance,
But near never ſettles,
Still peeviſh as if
She had Piſs'd upon Nettles.

Shou'd any when abſent
Attempt my Diſgrace,
She's ready with Fury
To fly in their Face:

But when we're alone,
She is ſcornful and ſhy;
Yet cannot I find out
The true Reaſon why.

Now, ſay, if you can,
Why ſo freakiſh ſhe ſeems,
Or, if you believe
Of my Paſſion ſhe dreams.

If Hopes I may gather
She ever will Love,
Or elſe in good Troth,
To the next I'll remove.

Strephon.

A. Since Paſſions of Lovers
Are meerly Romances,
What Reaſons expect you
To find of their Fancies?

Some Love and are *ſullen,*
Nor'll e'er let you know it,
Whilſt others are *Gay,*
But in *Myſteries* ſhew it;

Some fly when purſu'd,
And approach when you fly,
And others, before they
Confeſs it, will dye;

Tho' nothing appears
At ſome you muſt Gueſs;
In others not ſee it,
Tho' ſhewn to exceſs.

Yet *Strephon* ne'er fear
But the *Girl* is your own,
Enough (*if you take it*)
Already ſhe's ſhewn;

Abroad ſhe Defends you,
That's Nobler by half,
Wou'd you have her to lick you
(At Home) like a Calf;

Look Babies in your Eyes,
And to call you her *Honey*;
'Twou'd Surfeit you ſoon——
(*'Thout abundance of Money;*)

To

To keep her Reserv'd,
Is a Sign She delights
To Hear *Love*'s Harangues,
It's Persuasions and Flights;

When once She *Confesses*,
The Scene then is o'er,
And *Vows*, *Sighs* and *Dyings*,
Are ne'er heard of more.

SIR,

THE Letters from Turin July 19th advise, that the Army under the Count de Thaun decamped from Suza the 10th instant; the 11th they began to pass Mount Cenis, the 13th the Foot was entirely got over, and the greatest part of the Troops are since arriv'd at Termignon near Lanebourg; that the Body commanded by General Schuylenburgh in the Valley of Aosta has been reinforced to 5 or 6000 Men, with which he is to enter the Tarantaise in order to join General Thaun and Penetrate into Maurienne; but to hinder which Count Medavi has caused intrenchments to be made at St. John; that a Body of 10000 Foot Commanded by General Rhebinder is in the Valley of Oulx towards Exiles, extending themselves as far as Mount Genevre, behind which the Duke of Berwick is Encamp'd with his Main Army to cover Briancon: That according to some Advices from Nice the British and Dutch Fleet has appear'd off of Thoulon, which 'tis hop'd, will oblige the Enemy to Countermand the March of the Troops design'd against the Malecontents in the Cevennes and Vivareze, and that the Duke of Berwick may perhaps think it necessary to make a Detachment for the Security of Provence. The Advices from the Camp Before Tournay July 30 are, that on the 28th in the Evening the Garrison of Tournay Beat a Parley, and desired to Capitulate for the Town, that by reason of several demands which the Duke of Marlborough did not think fit to Grant the Articles were not settled till late the next day; that the Mareschal de Villars has ordered a New Line to be made to hinder us from attacking him through the Wood of St. Amand; that they are not encamp'd in a Streight Line, but in Plottoons, that they have left 14 Battalions in their Lines, extending them from Camaria to Pont a Vendin, and have summon'd in 8000 Militia of the Bolonnois with a Certain Number of those of Artois to guard those Lines; 'tis discours'd among their Officers, that as soon as Tournay is in the Possession of the Allies they shall return into their former Lines, and that the reason of their coming out of them was only to get Forage, which was somewhat plentiful about Valenciennes.

The Letters from Portsmouth July 22d advise, that the day before Admiral Baker sail'd from St. Helens to the Westward with 8 Sail of Men of War, and under his Convoy about 250 Sail of Transports and Merchant Ships, that the Transports have on Board one Battalion of Scotch Guards, one Battalion of the Regiment of Tyrauley, one of Dormer's, one of Bolles's, one of Lepels, one of Munden's, and one of Marines, besides some Recruits; that the said Fleet is bound for Ireland, where they are to take on Board 3 Battalions and the Lord Rochfort's Regiment of Dragoons. Which is all from Yours, &c

All are desired to direct their Letters (Superscrib'd for the *British Apollo*) to be left at Mr. *Carters*, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, at Mr. *Bickerton*'s, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in *Little Britain*, or at the Printers hereof; either with Questions, Subscriptions, or for Indexes to our first Volume, which contains between 2 and 3000 Answers to Questions, for we shall not take notice of such Questions again as have been answer'd therein. Our Rates are, 2*s.* *per* Quarter for the Weekly, 2*s.* 6*d*, with the Monthly, and the Quarterly Books 6*d.* apiece. Those who come in within the Quarter, to pay at Quarter-day 1*d.* apiece for each they have had. No Questions out of the Country will be answer'd but where the Postage is paid.

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I *Jarvis Cam*, next door to the *Thistle and Crown* in St. *Martins Lane*, have labour'd under a privation of Sight in my left Eye, occasion'd by a Film and a violent defluxion of Humors, but upon my application to Mr. *William Cruse*, Professor of Physick and Occulist, against *Cecil street* in the *Strand*, I was by his Prescriptions perfectly Restor'd to Sight, in testimony of which, I have here inscrib'd my Name. *Jarvis Cam.*

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LOST the 10th Instant, from a Lady's Side, near St. James's Church, a Gold sweezing Watch, with J. D. on the Dial-Plate, and a Cypher on the back of the Gold Case, the Person that brings it to Mr. Williams by the Abby, Westminster, shall have 5 Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

RUN away from his Master on the 28th of June last, a Negro in a Grey Suit lin'd with Blue, with a Scar over his right Eye, about 22 Years of Age; if any can give information where he is, he shall have a Guinea Reward of Tho. Harrison Esq; near Mountague-House.

IF any has found a green Bag with 18 Indentures in it, three of them Leases of Houses in the Strand, lost in Soho. If they bring it to Mr. Johnson by Westminster Abby, they shall have two Guineas Reward.

Licentia Poetica discuss'd: Or, the True Test of Poetry. Without which it is Impossible to *Judge of*, or *Compose*, A Correct English *Poem*: To which are added, *Critical Observations* on the Principal, Ancient and Modern *Poets*, viz. *Homer*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, *Waller*, *Cowley*, *Dryden*, &c as frequently liable to Just Censure. With some Remarks also on my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*'s and Maj. Gen. *Stanhope*'s Letters Commendatory of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Valor and Conduct in *Spain*, as the occasional Ground for an Excellent Epic. Poem. *London*; Printed for *William Carter*, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Churchyard*, 1709.

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